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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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2 September 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**Chad**

**Prime Minister, Transitional Council Receive Kette**

AB010174094 Ndjameny: RadioDiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The main news is still the return of Moussé Kette, chairman of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy (CSNPD). Lieutenant Kette, who returned to the country on 31 August, was received by Prime Minister Nouradein Delwa Kassou Koumakoye. Soon afterwards, he was accompanied to the Higher Transitional Council (CST) by the Central African Republic (CAR), Gabonese, and Chadian Government delegations. CAR Foreign Minister Simon Badava-Ngare said they came to brief the Chadian authorities on the progress made three weeks after the signing of the Bangui II Accords and also to present concrete proof of the implementation of the agreement.

[Begin Badava-Ngare recording] The first significant outcome of this roundtable meeting is the presence among us in this room of our brother, Moussé Kette, chairman of the CSNPD, who has returned to the family fold. This is a day of peace and we are happy to have had the honor of accompanying him to your midst. The second reality of these accords is the monitoring committee, which has also come to put itself at your service and now works for the post-Bangui II period, that is to say to follow up the accords that were signed in Bangui between the two sides, whom we now have the honor of seeing reunited here for national unity and reconciliation. Above all, we would like to salute the leaders [words indistinct] because we only worked in conformity with the spirit and instructions of our leaders. This is why we would once again like to salute you and express to you the deepest gratitude of the CAR Government, its president, and people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The reconciliation of the sons of Chad is taking shape and this needs to be consolidated, the head of government said. Nonetheless, Dr. Koumakoye reiterated his appeal to those of our compatriots who are still hesitant about returning to the Chadian family fold. The Chadian people have everything to gain in uniting and working together for the development of our country. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Koumakoye recording] [passage omitted] The results we have obtained offer a glimmer of hope to our people and we say that we are going to respect our commitments in the interest of our people [words indistinct]. The monitoring committee will have all the favorable conditions [words indistinct] our brothers with whom we have been reconciled and whom we should now consider to be real members of our family. We must resolutely work together as brothers for the conclusion of the democratic process. [passage omitted including indistinct portion] [end recording]

**Gabon**

**Government-Opposition Negotiations in Paris Postponed**

AB0109164794 Libreville: Africa No. 1 in French 1213 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] The negotiations in Paris between the Gabonese Government and the opposition High Council of the Resistance have been postponed. The joint meeting to discuss the democratic process in Gabon did not take place in the French capital for technical reasons. No new date has yet been announced. (Leonard Ndjembé), the deputy secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party—the former single ruling party—disclosed his party's expectations for the negotiations at a news conference in Libreville this morning, which our correspondent Theophile Ndonda attended.

[Begin (Ndjembé) recording] No matter the degree to which the various political groups differ in opinions and ideas, we must strive to build a new Gabon where all the sons of the land will recognize one another, love one another, and be on good terms with one another. Victimization and mistrust, which too often show up in the background of political party activities, must be combated in order to make Gabon an example of modern and civilized democracy. On the strength of all these considerations, we, for our part, cherish the hope that rather than being a quick flash in the pan that first raises and then destroys hope among the public, the Paris negotiations will bring to our country the stability of institutions, respect for legitimate authority, respect for individual rights and freedoms, and economic takeoff in all fields coupled with the return of foreign investors. These constitute the fundamental reasons for our participation in these negotiations and our expectations from the talks. [end recording]

**Rwanda**

**UK's Chaliker Holds Talks, Discusses Aid**

EA1108214194 Kigali: Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Excerpt] The British minister charged with economic issues for the African region, Mrs. Lynda Chaliker, this morning arrived in our country. She met the following Rwandan authorities: the president of the Republic, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, the vice president and minister of defense, General Paul Kagame, and the prime minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu. After her meeting with the president of the Republic, Mrs. Chaliker talked to journalists from Radio Rwanda. She discussed the goals of her visit with our colleague, (Innocent Kanamuri).

[Begin Chaliker recording] I held discussions with his excellency the president and his team. We discussed the return of refugees to Rwanda and ways for us to help

[Woods indistinct] to assist Rwanda refugees. We have over 600 British soldiers to help in the fields of health, roads, and other areas. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The British minister also donated two vehicles for the minister of health and (two others) for the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, two computers, typewriters, and other office equipment. [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

### Zaire

#### Rwandan Refugees Given 30 Days To Leave

180109Z000000 Kinshasa *Vox de Zaire in French* 1800 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] Rwandan refugees have been given 30 days to leave Zaire. The government has just given them an ultimatum through two deputy prime ministers who are visiting Goma, eastern Zaire, where negotiations continue between Zairians and Rwandans. Kinshasa has asked the new Rwandan authorities to facilitate the return of the Rwandan refugees in North and South Kivu.

The issue of the return of the Rwandan refugees is an important point on the agenda of the ongoing discussions in Goma. Most of the 2 million Rwandan refugees crowded in the eastern part of Zaire are reluctant to return home or are prevented from doing so by other Rwandans hostile to the new authorities.

Other topics on the agenda are the disarmament of about 40,000 Rwandan Armed Forces soldiers who were forced into exile after their defeat by Rwandan Patriotic Front troops and the issue of Rwandan assets taken to Zaire which include vehicles and Bank of Rwanda funds.

The two deputy prime ministers present at the negotiations are Mavosa Mudima, who is in charge of national defense, and Gerard Kamanda Wa Kamanda who is in charge of institutional reforms and justice and keeper of the seals.

According to a release that has just been received in our studio and which was sent by our colleague Bambi Kamona who accompanied the Tele-Zaire team to Goma, the meeting of the Zairian and Rwandan experts has ended in Goma. The Zairian and Rwandan ministers began their last meeting at 1200 today. The Zairian delegation was led by Admiral Mavosa Mudima, the vice prime minister in charge of national defense and territorial security, and the Rwandan delegation by Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga. The Goma negotiations focused on security for the civilians and military refugees and their safe repatriation.

#### EU Team Begins Visit, To Discuss Refugee Issue

180109Z000000 Kinshasa *Vox de Zaire in French* 1800 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] The Rwandan refugee issue is on the agenda of the European Union (EU) mission, which arrived in Zaire

today. It is here, of course, to discuss with neighboring countries ways to repatriate Rwandan refugees, as well as the reorganization and stabilization of the region.

The EU delegation, composed of German, French, and Greek officials, is expected in Kinshasa tonight after a few hours' stay in Goma. The delegation, which is led by the German secretary of state for cooperation, will take part in talks between the Zairian Government and opposition parties. According to some sources, the visit could serve as an opportunity to discuss the resumption of cooperation between Zaire and the EU which was suspended after what was referred to as the Lubumbashi University campus massacre in May 1990. New developments are expected on this issue.

#### UFERI Official Comments on Failed Meeting

180109Z120000 Kinshasa *Tele Zaire Television Network in French* 1200 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] There are squabbles within the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans (UFERI) to the point that the party's national secretary, the Honorable Mwanda, has even been called to account. Indeed, deplorable incidents occurred recently at the party's offices, preventing the normal holding of the party's extraordinary meeting which was to be chaired by the party's national secretary. Mr. Wemwewa explains the possible reason for such behavior.

[Begin recording] [Wemwewa] It is not only at the party level that I convened a meeting as important as the recent one, be it here in Kinshasa or elsewhere like Lubumbashi. However, since you would like to talk about yesterday's incident, I regret very much that the situation ended the way it did. I would like to tell the youth and the many combatants who are listening to us that there was more barking than biting, because only few young people were remote-controlled by some party officials to prevent a democratic debate. That is not a quality for those who would like to be liberals.

[Unidentified reporter] What was the issue being debated?

[Wemwewa] We were debating a certain issue. Some of you are even seeking to say that there is a split within the party. There is no such thing. I believe it is a question of a difference of approach. While some party members believe that we can ignore party structures, others including me in particular, insist that we must respect party structures, just as the party leader left them. When a southerner has a home to pick with a northerner, it does not mean that there is division within the Katsangwe community. I have had the occasion to meet with many leaders and most of them—not only UFERI leaders but also national leaders—deplored yesterday's incident. [end recording]

### Somalia

#### Aidid Attends Rally With SNM, SDA, USE Delegations

E.0020927/2794 (Chronicle) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and chairman of the United Somali Congress, has attended a huge public rally held in the 1 July Independence Square in Mogadishu, to welcome the Somali National Movement (SNM), the Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), and the United Somali Front (USF) delegations from the northern regions. [passage omitted]

SDA Chairman Mohamed Farah Hashi and USF Chairman Abdirahman Dualeh Ali expressed their gratitude for the welcome accorded them and spoke at length on their stance in favor of the formation of a federal-based government in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the purpose of their visit, Mr. Hashi and Mr. Dualeh said that the northern region organizations had realized that our nation could only be saved by forming a federal system of government which would preserve the Somali people's unity in order to overcome the problems experienced during successive regimes in Somalia, the last one being that of Siad Barre.

For his part, SNM Chairman Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, who made a speech that satisfied leaders and others at the rally, called for coordinated efforts to revive Somali unity and to bring about a federal government that will serve the interests of all Somali people wherever they might be. He said the issue has already been raised and that they have Mohamed Farah Aidid's support for it.

Mr. Abdirahman said liberation organizations are always ready to fight against injustices perpetrated by the Siad Barre regime against the Somali people. The SNM chairman said it is important to establish neighborly relations with Ethiopia and others. He hailed the historic victory against the various foreign forces which, he said, was made possible by the SNA and its supporters. He said women also played a role in the victory.

Finally, the SNM chairman, speaking on behalf of the delegations and his organization, pledged that no move to divide the south and north will succeed, God willing. [passage omitted]

Mohamed Farah Aidid, who delivered the closing speech, first greeted the rally and said the arrival in Mogadishu of the SNM, the SDA, and the USF delegations was eagerly awaited. [passage omitted] He said that in April this year he suggested to SNM Chairman Abdirahman Ali that there is no need for secession by the north but instead called for other political moves. [passage omitted]

#### Hargeisa Airport Closed 'for Security Reasons'

E.0020927/2794 (Hargeisa Radio Hargeisa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 27 Aug 94

[Text] A statement issued today by the presidency of the Republic of Somaliland in Hargeisa says that all flights to and from Hargeisa have been stopped with effect from today, 27 August, for security reasons.

However, the statement adds that aircraft can use Berbera airport, 150 km from Hargeisa, Borama airport, 120 km from Hargeisa, and Kala Baido airport, 70 km from Hargeisa. The statement also says that any planes which defy these directives and land at Hargeisa airport will be responsible for the consequences, and the government of the Republic of Somaliland will not help.

### Uganda

#### Foreign Ministry Denies Training Zairian Rebels

E.0020927/794 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has categorically denied allegations which appeared in a Zairian newspaper, LE PAMA, accusing Uganda of having training camps for Zairian rebels bent on overthrowing the government of that country.

A press release issued yesterday said the allegations are speculative propaganda intended to prejudice the minds of the readers and spoil the good relations that happily exist between the two countries. It further pointed out that Uganda cannot allow its territory to be used by elements who would like to overthrow the Government of Zaire, and that Uganda strongly believes in noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and is doing everything possible to foster relations of good neighborliness with Zaire.

# De Klerk Said Refusing To Yield Intelligence Control

AFRICAN/1994/04 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL 4  
col. 1 RINAH in English 2,8 Sep 94 p. 1

[Report by Chris Louw]

[Text] Efforts to integrate South Africa's 12 officially recognized intelligence networks ran aground this week when Deputy President F.W. de Klerk refused to relinquish executive control. De Klerk was put in charge of the intelligence services as part of the pre-election horse-trading when the NP [National Party] was not granted the Defence portfolio he wanted.

A tangle has developed between De Klerk and ANC-appointed Deputy President Thabo Mbeki about who should be in charge of the country's intelligence network. Both the ANC and the NP closed ranks this week, describing the issue as "highly sensitive." The government has been accused of being "unnecessarily secretive" about the issue. Two Bills allowing for the new dispensation to be put in place, facilitating the amalgamation of the various services into two new ones and placing them under parliamentary control, were discussed by the cabinet on Wednesday (31 August).

The secrecy surrounding the establishment of the two new intelligence bodies originates from the Transitional Executive Council (TEC)-appointed intelligence sub-council, which consisted primarily of NP and ANC representatives. Unlike other TEC sub-councils, the work of the intelligence sub-council was never disclosed.

Negotiations have since taken place in almost farcical secrecy—to the degree that when the parliamentary standing committees were announced earlier this month, the intelligence committee was conspicuous by its absence.

Parties not included in the negotiations, including the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), are now objecting to their total exclusion. "We do not even know where the Bills originated from," complained IFP senator Philip Powl—admitting, however, that his party was now "trapping the wholewind of our non-participation at the TEC." Although it was open to talk to both ANC and official intelligence sources, the veil of secrecy was maintained. "It is in our nature as 'spies' not to divulge information," said an intelligence source.

It is understood, however, that the Bills discussed at Wednesday's meeting provide for the amalgamation of all intelligence agencies—including those of the former homelands and the ANC—into the two new agencies, one internal and one external. A military expert said the two new agencies would be known as the South African Secret Service.

It was expected that the Bills would get cabinet approval this week and that they would be tabled in the national

assembly before parliament goes into recess on September 20. But ANC sources indicated that reallocation of portfolios was "more complicated than originally thought." Although President Nelson Mandela as head of state is commander of the Defence Force, Section 84 (5) of the transitional constitution determines that portfolios must be allocated "in the spirit underlying the concept of national unity."

The president "and other functionaries" must endeavour to achieve consensus at all times. De Klerk's refusal to relinquish the intelligence portfolio has thwarted efforts by Mandela to appoint former ANC Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS) chief Joe Nkomo as deputy minister in the president's office responsible for intelligence.

The appointment was expected to be made at the beginning of August and Nkomo resigned from his ANC position in anticipation. No announcement was made, however. The tangle goes beyond the cabinet, with both ANC members and intelligence officers vying for top positions. It is understood that a compromise has been reached allowing for two directors-general of intelligence. Nominated for the posts are former National Intelligence Service (NIS) head Mike Louw and DIS officials Mo Shik and Bill Masella.

The ANC's Lindwe Ntshu will head the intelligence standing committee. Provision for the committee is made in one of the Bills discussed by the cabinet. It will enjoy more power than most of the present standing committees, both in monitoring authority and in ability to scrutinize intelligence budgets.

Sandy Africa, who is linked to the Military Research Group and has made an input into the Bills, said the secrecy surrounding intelligence was "inevitable." A media liaison committee, consisting of the Heads of Civilian Services, was recently established to keep the press abreast of developments, but so far it has failed to provide any information. Represented in the committee are the heads of NIS, DIS and the former Venda, Bophuthatse and Transkei intelligence agencies.

There is a cabinet Committee for Security and Intelligence, consisting of Dullah Omar (Justice), Alfred Nzo (Foreign Affairs), Mangosuthu Buthe (Home Affairs), Derek Keyes (Finance), Joe Modise (Defence), Kader Asmal (Water Affairs and Forestry), Sidney Mufamadi (Safety and Security) and Sipho Mxomela (Correctional Services). A meeting is planned in Cape Town next week to look at the consequences once the Bills are approved.

## South African Press Review for 1 Sep

AFRIC/1994/04

[Editorial Report]

## CAPE TIMES

Possible Defense Force Union Condemned—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 30 August in a page 4



editorial criticizes the attempt to win official recognition of a trade union in the defense force, as well as possible strikes by police. "There can be no question of the members of the armed forces going on strike. This would be tantamount to mutiny or rebellion." The editorial concludes, "The security forces' duty and responsibility of upholding the constitution and government under the law are wholly incompatible with the right to strike. At the same time a prudent government will take care that its police and military enjoy status and conditions and rates of pay which are conducive to high morale rather than the contrary."

#### THE STAR

**Labor's Cooperation Needed**—Labor needs to join the cooperative pact with government and business that President Mandela has called for, according to an editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 1 September on page 14. Inadequate economic literacy is the problem. "Regrettably, time is not on our side. Informing the nation's millions of workers that restraint on the wage front would curb inflation, increase productivity per unit of output and, eventually, generate higher living standards for all is one thing. Getting them to believe it is another." Government and business must press harder to get that message across.

#### Press Review for 2 Sep

MBUCTO/11994

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**ANC Attacks Press**—Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 September in its page 5 editorial is disturbed by "ANC attacks on the Press." When Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Verreuging, PWV, Premier Tokyo Sesoale defends his decision to employ 65 people on a contract basis and criticizes the press in the process, *THE CITIZEN* wonders "whether his dedication to democracy, including freedom of expression, is not shallowly based." *THE CITIZEN* objects to Sesoale's claim that "the country needs to be reconstructed and developed" and "counter-revolutionaries" are fighting this under the guise of Press freedom. "More serious" are the views of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki who said "the Press should re-examine the role it could play in helping to build the new democracy." *THE CITIZEN* believes newspapers "cannot become the lapdogs of this or any other government."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Frustration Over Independent Radio, TV Stations**—The process of opening up South Africa's airwaves to independent radio and television stations "has been marked by confusion, delay and frustration," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 September. The Independent Broadcasting Authority has informed aspirant commercial station

owners that no licenses would be issued "for at least another year." "The frustration felt by independent broadcasters has resulted in threats of airwave piracy and accusations of bias towards the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]."

#### NEW NATION

**SADC, Illegal Immigration**—Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English on 2 September in a page 5 editorial says South Africa's entry into the SADC, only formalizes "a relationship with the region that existed even under apartheid. This, however, was more a consequence of the economic plight of the country than a result of deliberate co-operation." "While the country may boast a bigger GDP than the entire SADC put together, there is really very little to spare give our reconstruction and development imperatives." *NEW NATION* calls for the integration of the Reconstruction and Development Program, RDP, "with that of the region." A way of doing so is through "the generation of hydro-electric power." "It does not take sophisticated arithmetic to realize that we can generate cheaper and cheaper power if we develop the Cahora Bassa and Ruacana hydro-electric schemes to their full potential than we can through our coal-fired power stations." A "spin-off" from a developed region is a "significantly lower propensity for migration to the south. Attempting to enforce draconian measures to drive out illegal immigrants will not work. It will only serve to swell the home affairs bureaucracy at great cost to the taxpayer."

**Opening Gap Between COSATU Leadership, Members**—Omni Manga writes in his Shop Floor column on page 14 that there has been "open acknowledgement" from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, leadership that it has "left its membership miles behind." COSATU leaders may be leading "beyond their mandates" and this increases the possibility of COSATU becoming "a sweetheart union—which will serve the interests of government and business more than it will that of its members. But a more serious and immediate danger of a gap opening up between union leaders and members is the scope for intervention offered to agent provocateurs." Manga points to the strike by hospital workers in Natal, "where legitimate and long-standing grievances sparked off a strike without any union involvement." It is perhaps time for COSATU to "have embarked on a back to basics campaign. It must begin to re-activate its shop-floor structures. Members must begin to believe seriously that industrial restructuring is as important as winning higher pay in the battle for a living wage."

#### BEELD

**Gravy Train in PWV**—An editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans says: "The political gravy train of racial remuneration has arrived in the PWV Province. Last week, in reply to questions, PWV premier Tokyo Sesoale let it be known that he had



appointed 67 people temporarily at much higher salaries than those prescribed by the civil service." "Frustration in the provincial government" at being unable to deliver "when the world is expecting results from him" may be an extenuating factor, but "this does not justify the exorbitant salaries these people receive. What further militates against the premier is that he did not even advertise the posts, but appointed people whom he and his colleagues 'know and trust.'" "By such actions Mr. Serowe is exposing himself to the accusation that he is not only behaving irresponsibly, but that he is using the grave trust for his friends."

**New Role for South Africa.**—On Monday South Africa officially became a member of the Southern African Development Community. "Begins an editorial on page 14 of the Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 30 August. "Of all the international bodies which this country has joined since the April election, this one is probably the most important." "The SADC could become a powerful instrument in integrating the whole region economically, as is the tendency throughout the world," says the newspaper. "and in time it could develop into a free trade zone, but it does not have to end there: it can form the basis for a powerful political and security bloc. The SADC can be the instrument through which the wealthy First World could assist southern Africa's development. In fact, next week an important conference will be held between the European Union and SADC to examine how the latter can be harnessed to build South Africa into the economic locomotive of the whole region. The future is open for a prosperous southern Africa if only the people of the region would join hands and put their shoulders to the wheel."

**Police Anti-Crime Operation Welcomed.**—A second editorial on the same page says: "The police deserve a pat on the back for the weekend's anti-crime operation in which thousands of members of the security forces participated. It is high time that the muscle of the long arm of the law was felt and seen. The result—millions of rands' worth of stolen vehicles and other goods recovered, as well as 31 suspected murderers arrested—is proof of the effectiveness of the operation, but it also gives an indication of the extent of the criminal element in the community. For this reason similar operations must be undertaken soon, to convey the message that

crime does not pay. What was especially pleasing was the fact that the public cooperated and thereby contributed a great deal toward the success of the operation. Without this cooperation the fight against crime and violence cannot be won."

**Support for President 'Sign of Maturity.'**—"The survey which found that President Mandela's popularity has increased among all South Africans, particularly whites, is a compliment to the head of state," says an editorial on page 14 of Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 31 August. "But it is also testimony to the character of South Africa's people. It says South Africans are mature because they have lined ranks behind a chosen leader, even though some have differed, and continue to differ, with him. It also says that, increasingly, South Africans no longer view the world through racist glasses." "President Mandela is not perfect, and as a political leader he has his shortcomings, but even his harshest critics must admit that since he took office he has behaved in a manner which deserves the support reflected in the survey." "Support for a political leader is, however, only a sentiment. It only becomes an asset when that leader uses that support to lead his or her country purposefully to the benefit of the majority of its citizens. In South Africa it is that much more difficult, not only because of the diverse society, but also because significant sacrifices will be demanded before real material improvement for all is achieved." "South Africans trust President Mandela, he must now press ahead and show that he deserves that trust."

**Too Early To Drop Visas.**—A second editorial on page 14 of *BEELD* argues: "One can understand the leaders of the SADC striving for greater cooperation and harmony in southern Africa. However, it is premature to allow residents of these countries to cross borders without visas, as has been proposed at the SADC leaders summit in Gabarone." "In our region, where South Africa is already faced with a large refugee problem from neighboring countries, this is a recipe for chaos. South Africa has a growing problem of unemployment and homelessness. How will thousands of new 'visitors' seeking refuge here be accommodated? What about the health dangers which such an influx would bring? The best way for South Africa to contribute to the region is to help promote economic and political stability in each of the SADC countries. The advantages from this can then be shared with the neighbors in an orderly manner."

## Angola

### UNITA Accepts Government Appointment of Huambo Governor

MB0206061094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English (2500 GMT) 2 Sep 94

[Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has agreed to allow the Angolan Government to name the governor of the UNITA stronghold province of Huambo in a move which observers believe could end the deadlock in the Lusaka talks which are aimed at ending the 20-year-old civil war in Angola. The compromise is seen as a bid to stave off further United Nations sanctions against UNITA. A spokesman for the American Embassy in Pretoria welcomed the UNITA move and said it could resolve the last critical issue in negotiations with the Angolan Government on national reconciliation.

### UNITA Team Fails To Attend 1 Sep Lusaka Talks

MB0209140094 Lusaka Radio National Network in Portuguese (200 GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] No progress has been made at the Lusaka peace talks. Today, for instance, the sides did not even meet although they were scheduled to at 1000. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) team did not show up and no explanation for the absence has been given. Alves Antonio, the Radio Angola correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] UNITA did not explain the reasons for its absence to the mediating team, the troops of observer countries, or Angolan Government representatives. Aissane Blondin Beye, UN Secretary General Burtis Rutrus-Ghai's special representative in Angola, the observers, and the government's negotiators waited for about an hour without UNITA's giving the least sign of life.

This is a major source of concern to UN Special Representative Aissane Blondin Beye and all others interested in the Angolan peace process. A source close to the talks has even described such behavior by UNITA as irresponsible. That source also made it clear that UN Special Representative Blondin Beye already has sent his report on the peace talks to the UN Security Council. This morning should have seen the continuation of direct talks on the new UN Angola Verification Mission-3 mandate. Those talks began four days ago but no concrete results have emerged yet.

The government representatives remain alert. Their stand is one of wait and see. Though it is thought that UN Special Representative Blondin Beye will be able to convince the UNITA team to return to the negotiating table, political analysts in the Zambian capital do not believe it will be an easy task.

Behind the scenes it is said that UNCTA has made a number of allegations, one of which concerns the country's military situation, but attentive observers expect there are other reasons behind it all. [end recording]

### Government Negotiator Comments

MB0206060994 London BBC World Service in Portuguese (2030 GMT) 1 Sep 94

[From the "London, Last Minute" program]

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation to the Lusaka peace talks did not show up at today's session. UNITA says its decision was in protest against alleged indiscriminate government bombing of the stronghold of Huambo. A statement issued by UNITA Secretary General Eugenio Manuvalola, who heads the movement's delegation to the talks, says the bombing is unequivocal proof that the government is not interested in peace. This afternoon, we interviewed General Eugenio Carneiro, the government spokesman to the Lusaka talks.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] I regard that as a lack of respect and consideration not only for us--after all, we are opponents--but also the mediator and observers.

[Unidentified reporter] How will the Angolan Government delegation react to UNITA's absence from today's session?

[Carneiro] It will be the same as before. We have been here for nine months and it is not the first time that UNITA has behaved like that. In any event, the mediator is believed to have brought UNITA to its senses. We believe that we will be able to work tomorrow if there are no other obstacles.

[Reporter] The UNITA delegation today issued a communiqué signed by Eugenio Manuvalola, saying that its boycott of the talks is due to the bombing of Huambo. Do you confirm the bombing?

[Carneiro] I neither confirm nor deny. In any event, UNITA has forgotten to say that three days ago it stormed Cacula, a district capital. UNITA should not complain because we are at war. As responsible people that they ought to be, the UNITA negotiators should work faster to end the talks and bring about peace.

[Reporter] In view of this development, do you think it will be possible to resume the talks at once and find a solution to the Angolan crisis?

[Carneiro] We believe that the [meetings] will be successful; otherwise, we will have to see.

[Reporter] Has the question of Huambo been settled?

[Carneiro] I would rephrase that. We were surprised by the fact that the U.S. State Department congratulated UNITA, saying that the latter had accepted the proposal made by the mediator and the observers for UNITA to

take part in the running of Angola. So far, the government is unaware of any UNITA letter accepting the mediator's proposals. The government has not been informed about that. What we know is that UNITA's letter sets conditions. It states the will to place on the negotiating table issues that are not within the scope of the mediator's proposals.

[Reporter] Can you elaborate?

[Carteiro] For instance, the question of Huambo. Huambo is not part of the mediator's proposals. In its letter to the mediator, UNITA is accused itself the right to approve at the negotiating table the name of whoever was mentioned. Obviously, what UNITA states in its letter has nothing to do with the mediator's proposals. The mediator's proposals do not mention Huambo. Any reference to Huambo in the mediator's proposals has to do with the past of your government. [end recording]

### Lesotho

#### SADC Deadline Extended; Interim Minister Comments

MB010917.0094 Johannesburg (Channel Africa Radio in English) 1100 GMT / 7 Sep 94

[Text] The deadline set by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for King Letsoie III of Lesotho to have the deposed Basotho Congress Party reinstated has been extended until Monday (7 September). We asked the foreign minister in the interim council, Evaristus Sekhonyana, whether the new deadline will be met. He speaks to Kenneth Modisane from Maseru.

[Begin recording] [Sekhonyana] Well, we have said before and we continue to say that the king is responsible for his actions in the country, especially [words indistinct]. He has taken a particular course. It was [words indistinct] in the interest of the nation to take that particular course, and at the moment I am aware that very delicate communication has been received by his majesty from his brothers within the SADC—the SADC heads of state—and I believe that we all have got to act in the best interest of the country and give adequate time to reflect and to make a decision.

[Modisane] Now if you say the king is considering seriously the brotherly advice from the SADC members, one of which is that he should reinstate the deposed government, aren't you talking in contrast to that advice?

[Sekhonyana] No, no. I said, I for one, as his foreign minister, I don't like ultimatums, and I can tell you that the president of South Africa would equally hate ultimatums from anybody. What happened in this particular case is that there is an interaction of words between the king and his brothers within the SADC group, and all that I said is that he did what he did out of very deep conviction, [words indistinct] as the head of Lesotho. On

the other hand, the heads of state and government of SADC have other ideas, and I think the king has seriously reconsidered both [word indistinct], and this is what he is doing at the moment. [end recording]

#### Official Travel Banned; Diplomats Recalled

MB010917.0094 Johannesburg (SABC 2) 1100 GMT in English 1100 GMT / 7 Sep 94

[Text] Lesotho's transitional government has banned foreign travel by government officials and recalled those abroad. The ban was announced in a statement issued by the government this afternoon. The provisional government was appointed by King Letsoie III after he dissolved Parliament and the cabinet last month.

Meanwhile, today's meeting between President Nelson Mandela and King Letsoie at which proposals for the handover of power to interim Prime Minister Ntsa Mokhele was to have been finalized did not take place. Instead, the monarch has been given until Monday (7 September) to comply. Gary Allmon reports that the delay could be indicative of hitches in the process.

[Begin Allmon recording] Two weeks ago King Letsoie seized power in Lesotho by dissolving the entire government, citing corruption as his reasons. The Basotho people revolted, and the situation in Lesotho is still tense. Yesterday the king told President Mandela, his Zimbabwean and Botswana counterparts, Robert Mugabe and Ketumile Masire, that he and Mr. Mokhele would iron out their differences and reach an amicable agreement. That agreement would have been spelled out at today's intended meeting.

Late yesterday Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe and Botswana visited Lesotho, but due to the apparent lack of progress, the king has been given till Monday to reverse the royal coup. A foreign affairs official confirmed that high-level talks would continue tomorrow and Saturday, but no decision has yet been taken on what road would be followed should the monarch not comply with the wishes of all other SADC southern African countries. [end recording]

In Cape Town, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, meeting a delegation of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, banned at sanctions against Lesotho.

[Begin Mbeki recording, in progress] and clearly, if nothing moves, the rest of the region would have no choice but to take that particular path, and I don't think Lesotho would want to get itself into that position, where it is at war with the rest of the world. So we are quite hopeful that the matter will be resolved. [end recording]

In Lesotho itself today the situation was calm but not... There has still been no response from King Letsoie to demands that he step down. The foreign minister of the deposed democratic government, Mr. Molapo (Johannesburg television news reporters for having an interest

in Lesotho's affairs. He claimed that Lesotho's television and radio news have been hijacked by the self-imposed government, which has ignored the crisis.

[Begin (Jhabela recording, in progress)]...and it is very, very significant that the international opinion must observe that from the state radio, now has been hijacked by these clowns, so that any different point of view which is not acceptable to them cannot be aired freely. [end recording]

Meanwhile, part of the Lesotho army has reiterated its support for King Leribe, and the people of Lesotho anxiously await this weekend's delicate talks.

### Mozambique

#### UN Call for 'National Unity' Government Rejected

MB010917/494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese: 1000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] In a report on Mozambique, UN Secretary General Butrus-Butrus Ghali says the sides should explore the possibilities of forming a government of national legitimacy. NOTICIAS says the recommendation is scheduled to be made to the Security Council today. The report says such a government would guarantee stability and accommodate the interests of the parties taking part in the elections.

Mozambican Government officials repeatedly have rejected the demand to form a government of national unity, saying democratic rules ought to be upheld and that it is up to the winning party to decide on the type of government to be formed. Tordato Hanguana, the number two in the government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission, stressed in Maputo today that the United Nations has a clearly defined mission in Mozambique—to supervise the Mozambican peace process. Reacting to the NOTICIAS report, Minister Hanguana stressed that the UN role in Mozambique is not to make recommendations on the formation of a government of national legitimacy, pointing out the world body's task is clearly defined in the General Peace Accord.

Asked to comment on the discovery of unattended arms depots in Inhambane, Hanguana said one should realize that the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces (FADM) are in their early stages, which explains their inability to collect and control the former Mozambique Armed Forces' equipment. He stressed that the country is going through a transitional and complex period, adding that some of the situations experienced by the FADM are typical of this.

#### Mozambi Criticizes Butrus-Ghali

MB010917/594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese: 1000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said in Maputo this afternoon that only an

ill-intentioned observer could insist on the formation of a government of national unity prior to the elections scheduled for October. Foreign Minister Mocumbi, who was speaking to Mozambican and foreign journalists, stressed that the Mozambican Government's stand is that the terms of the General Peace Accord must be complied with. The General Peace Accord stipulates that elections must be held in accordance with the proportional system.

The Mozambican foreign affairs minister expressed the belief that the proportional system guarantees that all political forces with (word indistinct) are assured they will continue to exist after the elections and will be represented in the future Parliament.

Foreign Minister Mocumbi noted that the proportional system was negotiated in Rome to ensure that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement would have a place in the Mozambican political system after the October elections.

The Mozambican foreign affairs minister also said that the reports carried by NOTICIAS newspaper today are true. UN Secretary General Butrus-Butrus-Ghali overstepping his mandate on Mozambique by recommending that Mozambican political parties explore ways to form what he described as a government of national legitimacy that would take into account the interests of all parties.

#### Two Groups Form Coalition for Elections

MB010917/694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese: 1700 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Yet another coalition has surfaced in the country. This time it is between the Mozambique Nationalist Movement-Mozambique Social Democratic Party (Monamo-PMSD) and the Patriotic Action Front (FAP). The name of this new coalition is the Patriotic Alliance. Monamo-PMSD Secretary General Dr. Maximo Dias explained contacts were held with other parties to form a coalition, but to no avail. Dr. Maximo Dias also said that (word indistinct) legislative elections.

[Begin recording] [Dias] The Patriotic Alliance will be competing in all 11 electoral areas. That is what the Monamo-PMSD Party would have done if it had not formed a coalition.

[Unidentified reporter] Given that elections are around the corner, will the two parties be able to explain the need for this coalition to their members? Will the two parties be able to discuss lists including candidates from both parties?

[Dias] Certainly (word indistinct) work is being done throughout the country. There are provincial and district branches, but unfortunately we are not represented in every district. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Burkina Faso

### Algerians Protest Expulsion From France

ABO109251194 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale de Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] The 20 Algerians who were expelled from France held a news conference today. They designated five of their number to answer journalists' questions. The five who were designated to act as spokesmen for the group said they considered their expulsion to be illegal and their detention at Folembay arbitrary. They also denied reports that they were consulted on the choice of their country of exile. They only learned of their destination once they were on the plane. They admitted that they belong to the Islamic Salvation Front, which, according to them, defends the interests of the great majority of the Algerian people. Here is an excerpt from this news conference in which the expelled Algerians' spokesmen tell us about the choice of their land of refuge and the expulsion order issued against them.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified spokesman] We were kidnapped and taken hostage by the French Government and some detainees only learned of their destination on the plane. This means that nobody asked to be expelled to any country or to Burkina Faso for that matter. It is necessary to (emphasize) that the French Government did not respect our rights because we had filed a writ against our expulsion and were awaiting the decision of a French court. However, we were surprised by a large number of authorities as early as 0800 yesterday.

[Second unidentified spokesman] It is an illegal decision. It is a decision which violates French domestic law, namely the Ordinance of (710 November 1945) governing the stay of foreigners in France. [end recording]

## Cameroon

### Official Censorship Lifted; Reporters Adopt Ethics Code

ABO209114694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Official censorship of the press is now a thing of the past in Cameroon. The decision to this effect, which should gladden the hearts of the country's journalists, was made by the government in the wake of a conference of media practitioners which, among others, adopted a code for journalists. Francois-Luc Moukokoangu, telephoned Augustin Komichou Kuomegni, minister of state in charge of communication, for comment this morning.

[Begin recording] [Kuomegni] As a professional journalist you know preventive official censorship, i.e., the fact of the administrative authorities either seize or ban publications because a journalist has published some information that could cause a breakdown of law and order or offend public morality, will be lifted because the

journalists themselves have agreed to do a number of things. They have adopted an ethics code and put in place a national journalists body charged with rigorously implementing this code. So, under the circumstances, with the practitioners defining for themselves strict and constructive limits, the government believes that preventive censorship automatically loses its relevance here in Cameroon.

[Moukokoangu] So can one say that somehow it is springtime for Cameroonian journalists?

[Kuomegni] Yes, indeed. The only snag left now is if the preventive censorship is backed by a law. Consequently, another law will be required to nullify it. The government is therefore striving to do what the journalists themselves proposed, even if their proposed amendments to the existing law do not please the government at all.

## Ghana

### Students Return From Training in Cuba

ABO109182794 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] One hundred and eighty Ghanaians returned home this morning after studies in various disciplines in universities and polytechnics in Cuba. The graduates, with the average age of 25, stayed in Cuba for their education under a Ghana-Cuba technical cooperation program.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the Cuban ambassador in Ghana, Mr. Juan Carretero, said so far, 751 Ghanaians, out of which 203 are university graduates, have benefited from the program which started 11 years ago. Mr. Carretero said 500 more Ghanaians are still studying in Cuban institutions under the program which will end by the year 2000.

The deputy minister of education, Mr. Kwabena Kyere, who met the graduates, noted that the concept of the program is to train and prepare the youth to serve their nation. The Cuban ambassador stated although his country is going through hardships with the tightening of economic sanctions against her by the United States, she will continue to fulfill her commitment to Ghana and other developing countries. He said the recent influx of Cubans to America is the making of the Americans themselves because they have tried to strangle the Cuban economy by the imposition of their 35-year-long economic blockade.

## Liberia

### Gbarnga Delegation Urges Meeting of Factions

ABO109164494 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] A delegation representing constituencies in Greater Liberia says that the ongoing Monrovia conference taking place in Virginia near the Liberian capital



failed to attain broad-based representation of all the political subdivisions of the country. According to a press release issued by the delegation headed by the Gbarnga conference chairman, Anthony Torkpor, the rest of the country was withdrawing its support for the conference, saying any decision taken at that Monrovia conference excludes the views and aspirations of the majority of the Liberian people.

The Gbarnga delegation argued that for any national conference to possess the legitimate sovereign authority on decisions, the duly elected (authoritative) constituents of the various electoral constituencies of the country must be represented, contrary to the localized community talks being held in Monrovia. The delegation further noted that interest and pressure groups were not [word indistinct] with the authority to form or install a government and the power to do so rests in the hands of the Liberian people through an electoral exercise.

However, the Gbarnga delegation of the various constituencies in Greater Liberia says the present [word indistinct] situation and the problems in the country rest in the hands of the warring factions. The group has therefore called for the meeting of the factions to discuss and settle outstanding issues that will accelerate the Liberian peace process.

### Nigeria

#### Official Urges U.S. To Show More 'Understanding'

ABUJAH 14094 Lagos: Voice of Nigeria in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] The Nigerian Government has called on the United States to show more understanding on Nigeria's political problems and to support the government's decision to use dialogue in solving the problem. Nigeria's minister of state for petroleum and mineral resources, Abaji Umaru Bahu, made the call yesterday in Lagos.

He said the Nigerian Government was particularly disappointed by the United States, which has either by design or default failed to show a positive attitude toward the country's political crisis despite its interest in Nigeria's oil sector. He asked the American Government to maintain the strong ties that have existed between the two countries.

Abaji Umaru Bahu also yesterday disclosed that Nigeria lost over 20 percent of its OPEC crude oil production of 1.852 million barrels since the start of the eight-week strike by oil workers in the country. The minister told a VON [Voice of Nigeria] correspondent that the disruption affected mostly offshore oil facilities of Shell Petroleum Company. Abaji Umaru, however, expressed satisfaction that the situation was gradually returning to normal. He assured buyers of Nigerian crude oil of the country's (determination) to meet its production quota in the few weeks.

#### Abacha: Government To Continue Programs 'Undeterred'

ABUJAH 214694 Lagos: NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, says his government will continue undeterred with the programs of action for the return of the nation to genuine democracy based on the principles of tolerance, rule of law, and peaceful coexistence. He was speaking today when a delegation from Benue State paid him a solidarity visit in Abuja. State House correspondent, Mohammed Labo, reports.

[Begin recording] [Labo] The 72-member delegation, from Benue State comprised four representatives from each of that state's local governments and was led to the Aso Rock Villa [Abacha's residence] by Chief Akomu Atungo. Chief Atungo, on behalf of the people of Benue State, declared support and loyalty to the Federal Government and the measures it has taken to find lasting solutions to the nation's political and economic problems. The delegation condemned the actions of those individuals who, he says, are bent on destabilizing the nation and bringing hardship on the people, and commended the government for dissolving the executives of PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria], NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers], and the NLC [Nigeria Labor Congress].

The delegation also says Benue State has confidence in the Constitutional Conference as a step toward the establishment of a sustainable democracy and as an avenue of finding solutions to the political problem. It appealed to all Nigerians to avoid acts of vandalism and join hands with the government in peacefully resolving the problems confronting the country.

While affirming that his government will pursue its programs of returning the country to genuine democracy, the head of state thanked Nigerians for their resilience and steadfastness in enduring the misery and hardship brought upon them by the unpatriotic actions of NUPENG and PENGASSAN. He said government is doing everything possible to normalize the situation and appealed for calm and greater understanding from Nigerians.

[Abacha] Similarly, I wish to register my gratitude to all Nigerians who have ignored the negative manipulations of foreign detractors who want to undermine our political and economic independence. We will continue to count on their support and understanding as we take positive steps to grapple with the problems of the nation in transition. I am optimistic that in the end we shall overcome.

[Labo] On the Constitutional Conference, Gen. Abacha said it is progressing satisfactorily and assured Nigerians that they can come up with a perceptible system of government that will stand the test of time and command the respect of all.

There was also a peaceful demonstration in Abuja in support of the government by the Amalgamation of Nigerian Youth Associations. It terminated at the Aso Rock Villa. The spokesman for the demonstrators and national secretary of the association, Mr. Charles Edeh, said most Nigerian youths are in support of the government's efforts in working out peacefully a generally acceptable political arrangement. He condemned those who hire foreign media to destroy Nigeria's image and also condemned foreign intervention in the country's political affairs. [end recording]

#### **Blast at Building for Constitutional Conference Delegates**

4801061 0094 Paris: AFP in English 1238 GMT  
2 Sep 94

[Text] Abuja, Sept 2 (AFP)—A blast on Friday (2 September) partly devastated a building housing two delegates to Nigeria's Constitutional Conference but caused no injuries, police said.

Police rushed to the scene of the blast, which occurred in the Ago Village residential area at 6 a.m. (0500 GMT), to determine the possible cause of the explosion. The blast shattered the ceiling, doors, windows and a part of the wall of the building housing J.O. (Oladimeji) and Y.K. Aledede, both representing the state of Ogun at the conference.

The conference was convened last June by the ruling military junta, the Provisional Ruling Council (PRC).

Led by General Sani Abacha, the PRC was appointed after the military takeover on November 17 which followed the annulment of presidential elections in June 1993. The scrapped poll, believed to have been won by multimillionaire businessman Moshood Abiola, currently in detention on treason charges.

#### **Ibo, Yorubas Urge Withdrawal From National Conference**

480106161 94 Libreville: Africa No. 1 in French 1215  
GMT 3 Sep 94

[Excerpts] While the issue of the release of Moshood Abiola and his investiture at the head of the Nigerian Nation continues to divide the country's political class, the ongoing constitutional conference is not unanimously approved by all. Tunde Fatunde has the details from Lagos.

[Fatunde] Two major ethnic groups in southern Nigeria—the Ibo and Yorubas—have made it clear that they have no confidence in the ongoing constitutional conference in Abuja, the federal capital. At the end of an extraordinary meeting by an organization for the defense of the interests of the Ibo people called Ibo Forum, the leaders said the conference is nothing but a trick to ensure the continued dominance of one tribe. The same feelings have been expressed by the Yorubas whose

organization, the Pan-Yoruba Movement, has ordered Yoruba delegates to immediately withdraw from the conference. The movement's spokesman, Shide Igbe, warned that if Moshood Abiola is not sworn in as president, the political and economic crises could lead to the disintegration of the country. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, social tensions continue to prevail in Edo State, 300 km from Lagos, due to reprisals against students by the police. A large deployment of security forces was noted at strategic points in the two university cities of Benin City and Ekpoma. The people of Ekpoma continue to flee their homes to avoid police harassment.

Also, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, chairman of the powerful Campaign for Democracy movement, said at a news conference that his organization has evidence that about 200 people have been killed by the police. Police spokesman Tony Alagun has said that the police are currently pursuing investigations into the causes of these bloody incidents.

#### **Yoruba Leaders Urge Abiola Release**

480106225294 Lagos: NTA Television Network in  
English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Yoruba obas and leaders of thought yesterday rose from a meeting in Ibadan, the Oyo State capital, with a communique supporting the noble cause for democracy and justice. Correspondent Aya Dowaye has more on that story:

[Began Dowaye recording] The meeting was attended by traditional rulers, religious leaders and leaders of thought from Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo, Kwara, and Kogi States. The first executive governor of Oyo State, Chief Bola Ige, read the communique at the end of the closed meeting which lasted for over an hour. The communique discussed solutions to the political crisis that has engulfed the nation in the wake of the annulment of last year's 12 June election.

The Yoruba leaders say they are in support of the noble cause for democracy and justice. They reiterated that Chief Moshood Abiola should be recognized as a central figure who must fully participate in the process of finding a permanent solution to the political crisis generated by the annulment. The leaders [words indistinct] want the Federal Government to release all political detainees including Chief Moshood Abiola unconditionally, as well as reopen all shut media houses in the country. The communique explained that the Yorubas are in support of the unity and stability of the country, based on equity and justice.

Chief H.I.D. Awolowo, Chief Adeniyi Agan, Major General Adesanya Adesanya, Lieutenant Tehala Alamo Pinnade, Chief Omosaye, Chief Joseph Omosaye, and Alago Oso Ogunskudabo Dierland were among those who attended the meeting. Alhaja Kudiratu, wife of Moshood Abiola, was also in attendance. [end recording]



### Yorubas Urged To Leave Government

AB0109100794 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 2 Sep 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] A new and controversial ethnic element has emerged in the ongoing political crisis in Nigeria. Leaders of Nigeria's largest ethnic group, the Yorubas, meeting in Ibadan on Wednesday (31 August), called on all Yorubas in the military government and those attending the constitutional talks to step down. At least two of the most prominent men in Nigeria today, General Abduls Salaam Abacha, who is the number two man in the government, and Dr. Olu Onigunwa, the justice minister and attorney general, are all Yorubas. Well, Chief Bola Ige, a former civilian governor of Oyo State, was at this meeting. On the line to Ibadan, Harriet Greene, my colleague, asked him how much support the call received at the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Ige] It was a unanimous decision.

[Greene] Did the meeting expand on its call at all to say what they might do if the call was ignored?

[Ige] No they didn't do that. Quite frankly, I don't know what they could do. In my own view, I suppose the call is one of moral persuasion. I don't think that anybody would say that he has any force to put on them. To comply with the order in any case, I think the decision was one of appealing to their conscience rather than anything else.

[Greene] Do you actually have any belief that any of them will respond to the call?

[Ige] At least about 14 members of the Federal Military Government who are in their cabinet are my friends. I do not talk about my friends publicly.

[Greene] By making this call only to Yorubas, are you in some way making the issue into an ethnic issue rather than supporting the person who is best for the job because he is the best for the job rather than because he is Yoruba?

[Ige] No, no, no I mean, it was made absolutely clear by all speakers yesterday that the support for Chief Abacha has very little to do with the fact that he is Yoruba. The history of Nigeria, and anyone who cares to look at it, from the pre-independence days, the Yorubas have been in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism. And from 1964 till today no election has been rigged in western Nigeria that has not been resisted. The Yorubas are the most civilized, they are the most politically conscious. Of course, because they are the most politically conscious, people think they are most troublesome. But from 1861, in the time that there was the session of Lagos, Yorubas have been not only anticolonial, they have been in the forefront of the struggle for justice and freedom for everyone.

[Greene] Do you think that in a way, it might be more positive for those Yoruba people in the government to be able to influence from within and that in fact, you are pushing them into this difficult position by having made this call on them?

[Ige] I don't want to comment on that because that would... [pauses] I think people have their own style. There are some of us who, out of principle, refuse to be part of the military government. It is well known that I was asked to be a minister and I said I won't take part in a military government. I don't believe that a civilian can influence a military government. I don't.

[Greene] It has been suggested that the election was annulled, Abacha was not made president, because he is not from the north. Do you think there is any truth in that personally?

[Ige] I would not make that simplistic conclusion. I honestly believe that Chief Abacha is not being allowed to become president because it does not fit into the Army arrangement—full stop! I don't put annulment tag on it because I do know that there are many Nigerian patriots and nationalists who support Abacha to be made president. The truth of the matter is that up until today the military have not told us why that election was annulled. They haven't told us. [end recording]

### Minister Criticizes Resignation Call

AB0109225994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] The minister of work and housing, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, today in Lagos reacted to the call by Yoruba leaders asking all Yoruba political appointees of the Federal Government to resign their appointments. In a press statement issued today, Alhaji Jakande described the call as an act of disservice to the Yoruba people and the Nigerian nation. The minister urged those concerned to discountenance the call, adding that there is no basis whatsoever for the demand. Alhaji Jakande expressed the view that the action will benefit neither the Yoruba people nor the 12 June cause. Rather he said, it would do irreparable damage to the nation and the image of the Yoruba people. The only viable option, the minister said, therefore, is to support the ongoing constitutional conference as a means of leading the nation forward and terminate the sufferings of the people.

### NUPENG Administrator Assumes Duties

AB0109225994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Excerpts] NUPENG's [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] sole administrator, Dr. Ahmed Jalingo, has assumed duty at the Lagos secretariat of the union. Speaking with NTA news correspondent, Obiachina Oba, today in his office, Dr. Jalingo proffered reasons for his acceptance of the appointment and the challenges he anticipates on the job.

[Begin recording] [Oba] Dr. Jalingo, a former senior lecturer, Political Science Department, in Bayero University, Kano, and former dean, social sciences, in that university, says he accepted the appointment because of his love for the labor union movement.

[Lingo] As a trade unionist, I see this as a continuation of my service to the trade union movement after I have [word indistinct] in their clash or conflict with the authorities. Through a national service in times of crisis like that, anybody anywhere could be called upon to come and render service to the nation, but in my own case it is not only rendering service to the nation but also rendering service to the trade union movement. You see, if I didn't somebody else might be asked to do it and he would accept to do it. He might not know the union, he might not be a trade unionist, he might have no sympathy toward them, and if he came in, he would probably do more harm than good. I don't want anybody to come and harm the unions, so I would rather do it myself. [passage omitted]

Then, own man, a trade unionist has been asked to look after their affairs for a short time, short time, meaning I would not be here any longer than necessary. It is important to restore confidence both in the trade unions, trade unionists, and in the workers and to ensure that as a result of this confidence, they have gone back to their work. I would also, during this time, want to ensure, while I do service to the nation, that the union is not in anyway harmed and it is properly run. Hopefully, it would be better off during my time than when they had their officers and that I will set a precedent which will lead to the efficient running of the trade union movement. [passage omitted]

Most officers... [pauses] NUPENG members have gone back to work already. I had made the appeal, I have seen people. My taking over office today is a mere formality. I have already contacted all those to be contacted to ensure that people have gone back to work, and they have gone back to work. Now what remains for me is to reestablish confidence and the normalcy which existed in the industry before they went on strike. Yes, NUPENG members are working.

[Oba] At the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] today, the sole administrator, Mr. Hasan Bu, was seen addressing the NLC office staff. He thanked them for reporting for work as directed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### NLC Administrator Comments

480/209/20994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1900 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] The sole administrator of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC], Mr. Asor Bu, has pledged speedy execution of his assignment to allow for early conduct of elections into the executive of the congress. Mr. Asor Bu made the call at a news conference yesterday in Lagos. On the possible time of the election, Mr. Asor Bu explained that his tenure of office could be extended, depending on the cooperation of the staff and the completion of the agenda given to him. The sole administrator further explained that what the government did was just change the leadership of the congress toward organizing the NLC for the enhancement of the welfare of workers. He appealed to all heads of department yet to resume to come back to work latest by Monday [5 September] next week.

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